THE GRAVE ROBBERY.

SEARCH STILL UNAVAILING. NO NEW DISCOVERIES-ALL HOPE OF THE POLICE BASED ON THE TREACHERY OF A MEMBER OF THE BAND OF ROBBERS-CAPTAIN BYRNES'S

All the clews followed by the police, in the hope that they would lead to the hiding-place of the body of A. T. Stewart or to that of the robbers, have been abandoned, and dependence is now placed on the effect which the increased reward may have upon the robbers themselves. No effect is yet apparent; nothing new had been discovered last night. Burke, one of Captain Byrnes's prisoners, was indicted yesterday for forgery, and Vreeland will be released.

ALL OLD CLEWS ABANDONED. THE MANY SENSATIONAL STORIES BASED ON RE-PORTS OF DETECTIVES-UITER FAILURE TO DE-TECT ANY OF THE ROBBERS OR ESTABLISH ANY

OF THE CLEWS. "It was to be expected," said a Police Commisdoner yesterday, "that the offer of a reward for the return of Mr. Stewart's body would put every patrolman, detective and captain on the alert. Unfortunately it happens that some of these are more cunning than discreet, and ward detectives have been 'turning up'-that is, arresting on suspicion of this crime-every professional thief and known criminal they could lay hands on. In nineteen cases out of twenty they have no evidence whatever. But it is safe to arrest 'professionals'-there is no liability for damages to them. You will notice that all the absurd clews point to well-known rogues; not a respectable man, except S. F. Kneeland, has been named in connection with the matter by any of the sensation writers. The detectives-private and ward detectives alike-do this in the hope that Judge Hilton, when the search is over, may remember their activity and pay at least their claims for expenses never incurred. It is these fellows who have furnished all the worthless clews which have now been abandoned. They don't deserve anything,

and I don't think they will get anything." It may be set down as an indisputable fact that at the time the second offer of reward was published all the old clews had been abandoned. In fact, the police have no clew worth considering. They know only that five men at least were engaged in the robbery, and that the body was taken on the morning of November 7. Their main reliance is in the creating of dissensions among the thieves; and when they understand that no reward will be paid for the return of the remains it is confidently believed that they will quarrel, and that one of them will betray the others. It is upon this that reliance is now chiefly placed. No one in authority pretends for a moment to maintain the truth of the absurd stories that the body has been found or the robbers arrested. Judge Hilton is hardly the man to offer a reward for that which he already has; and the terms of the offer of reward plainly show that no persons actually connected with the crime are or have been in custody. How soon the robbers will hasten to betray each other remains to be seen, but future developments only can be of longer interest to the public; those of the past were false clews without and Vreeland were forgers and burglars, and confederates of Clare, of Orange, who has disappeared; the objects buried by them'near Chatham were burglars' tools, which Clare dug up and used to commit the burglary at the milt near Chatham; and the "confession" of Burke of the robbery of Mr. Stewart's body has been proved to be untrue. The Weehawken cemetery story had no basis of fact. The body buried at Passaic was that of a dog. The mysterious doctor in Fourteeuth-st, was not "Christian, the resurrectionist." The three men arrested on Tuesday night were suspected of petty larceny and were discharged; and finally the five mysterious but respectable men with a prominent attorney at their head are myths. Al! these absurd clews have been abandoned by all-except a few

POLICE ACTIVITY UNRUWARDED. CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE THAT NEITHER THE BODY

NOR THE ROBBERS HAVE BUEN FOUND. A week has passed since the public was informed that the body of the late A. T. Siewart hu been recovered and would be brought back to New-York in a few hours; that the robbers of the grave were known, an i each was "shadowed" by a detective, who Since that time the police have been untiling in their exertions. Clews of greater or less apparent importance have been followed, concerning only a few of which the public has had any knowledge. Inspector Murray, who is in dally consultation with Judge Hilton, has worked steadily, searching for the body as well as for the ropbers. Captain Kealy, whose detective skill raised him to his present rank, has scoured the country in many directions, seeking the hiding-place of the body. Captain Byrnes has taken two night rides to Orange and Chatham, N. J., and on Monday testified on oath that he had expected to find the body there, and that he believed Burke and Vreeland had stolen it from St. Mark's Churchyard. Arrests on suspicion have been made by order of Inspector Murray, who was roused from his bed at midnight and told of information which had just been received. A lady called on Judge Hilton as few days ago, and told him of a man who had lived in her house under circumstances which had excited suspicion, and the Judge at once took her to Police Headquarters to examine the pictures in the rogues' gallery in search of one resembling him. A letter which bore some internal evidence of having been written by one of the robbers was lithographed by order of Judge Hilton, and thous-ands of copies were distributed throughout the country,

graphed by order of Judge Hilton, and thousands of copies were distributed throughout the country, with a view to the detection of the author by means of the handwriting. The efforts of the week appear to have been profitiess; the body has not been returned and the robbers are at large.

The offer of an increased reward, and under new conditions, it is hoped will lead to important results. There seems to be little expectation that information of value will be received until it is voluntarily brought to Judge Hilton or the police by a treacherous participant in the crime. Last night there was no evidence that such information had yet reached any of those officials to whom it would naturally be brought first, and there were direct statements to the contrary.

There were few rumors yesterday, and less excitement about Headquarters than for several days. Superintendent Nathan, of Jersey City, called upon Superintendent Walling and remained with him a short time. A member of the firm of Parrot & Williams, which was robbed last Sunday night at Chatham, visited the detectives office to look at the picture of John J. Clare in the rogues' gallery, to see if it resembled any of the men who were seen in the neighborhood of the mill a few days previous to the burglery. He was also shown the pictures of Burke and Vreeland, but did not recognize any of them. Judge Hilton made his usual call about noon on finspector Murray, with whom he remained nearly half an hour.

Commissioner Nichols was asked last night if the increased effor of 850 000 had wredward.

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commissioner Nichols was asked last night if the increased offer of \$50,000 had produced asy special result. "None whatever, as yet," said the Commissioner. "Beyond the continued receipt of an abundance of letters, such as bave been published heretofore, there is to my knowledge nething new in the case."

Superintendent Walling, Inspector Murray and Detective Kenly said just before leaving the Central Office last evening, that there was nothing new in the case. Inspector McDermot, who was on duty last night, made the same statement after midnight.

Judge Hilton, in answer to the inquiry by a Tamune reporter last night, returned the message that there were no new facts in the case.

A preminent banker said, yesterday: "When I read this morning in The Tribune that Stewart's body had bot been found, and in The World that it had been in possession of Judge Hilton's irlends for five days, I immediately concluded that The Tribune was 'short' of Stewart's body, and that The World was very 'long' of it."

BURKE'S REAL CRIME.

AN INDICIMENT FOR FORGERY FOUND BY THE GRAND JURY YESTERDAY-CAPTAIN BYRNES'S CHARGE NOT LIKELY TO BE SUSTAINED AGAINST BURKE AND VREELAND.

William Baker, otherwise known as William Burke, one of the persone whose arrest was said to be on suspicion of complicity in the Stewart grave robbery, was indicted yesterday in the Court of General Secsions for forgery, and arraigned for trial. He pleaded not guilty. The indictment is for forging a check in the name of Scitz Brothers for \$474, on the West Side Bank. The check was drawn to the order of James Williamson, was dated October

23, 1878, and presented October 24, 1878. Careful inquiry among those attached to the District-Attorney's office led to the belief that nothing would be done against these prisoners on the charge of exhuming Stewart's body, one of the assistant district-attorneys stating his belief that the testimony, so long as it rested on their own admissions, was not a sufficient basis for

their indictment. night that the prisoner, Burke, who had been suspected of complicity in the grave robbery, had been indicted on of complicity in the grave robbery, had been indicted on a charge of forgery, but no action in the former case had been taken. Against Vreeland there was no other complaint, the projected burglary of the jewelry store at Dover having been his first attempt since his release from the penitentiary. The indictment of Burke was not presented by the Grand Jury until to-day, and the published statement of his indictment was not only premature, but was given without the authority of the District-Attorney's Office.

From another officer of the court it was learned that the reported indictment of Burke had been made public probably upon information furnished by Captain Byrnes's detectives, Slevin and Dooley, who were witnesses against the prisoner. He was positive that no

Byrnes's detectives, Slevin and Dooley, who were witnesses against the prisoner. He was positive that no one connected with the District-Attorney's Office had revealed what could not have been at that time a fact. Great doubt was expressed that any action would be taken on the charge of complicity in the grave robbery, the evidence of the prisoners's connection with the theft being insufficient to support an indictment. Burke would be tried on the charge of forgery; but Vreeland, he thought, would be discharged.

A DETECTIVE'S THEORY. HOW THE BODY MAY BE HIDDEN AND THE ROB-

BERS SECURED FROM ARREST. The superintendent of a large private detective agency in this city, who has watched carefully the search which the police have made for Mr. Stewart's body, said last evening: " I have the strongest possible reasons for believing that the body will never be found unless a large reward is offered unconditionally. The police have been buffled at every point. The secret of themselves. Time enough has elapsed since the reward of \$50,000 was offered to show that none of the robbers will prove treacherous to the rest. They know that sooner or later the large reward for the un conditional return of the body will be offered. Mrs. Stewart will have the body if she can get it, no matter what the cost. There are thousands of places in New-York where the body could be hidden safely for months. what the cost. There are thousands of places in New-York where the body could be hidden safely for months. I do not believe the body has been taken out of the city. It would be easy, for instance, for the thieves to bire a basement and start some business which would pay the rent. When the time came to commit the robbery, the body could be brought into the basement during the night; a portion of the flooring could be taken up and the body placed in a grave already prepared. No one except the robbers would have the slightost suspicion where the body was concealed. When the robbers were ready to make terms with Judge filton or Mrs. Stewart, they could send the body to some foreign country. It would not be difficult for them to accomplish this. They could prepare several cases of merchandise—such as is shipped across the ocean every day—and in one of the cases they could stow the body. They could address these cases to themselves and go to Liverpool or Havre on the same steamship to claim the body on its arrival on the other side. They could do all this without exciting any suspicion or placing themselves in any danger. Once in a foreign country they would be secure from arrest, as there is no extradition treaty which would cover their offence. They could then make terms through an agent for the return of the body. That agent could walk the streets of New-York City without any danger from the police or from Judge Hilton. I do not be leve that \$50,000 will bring back Mr. Stewart's body. I doubt if anything short of \$100.000 will buy the body from the robbers, if they should once get it across the ocean."

A STRANGE STORY FROM NEWARK. WHAT JAMES COOK TOLD THE POLICE-THREE MEN,

A BROKEN WAGON AND AN INDIA RUBBER BAG. A man of middle age, very much excited, rushed into the Police Headquarters at Newark about 9 p. m. yesterday, and said that he had important informa, tion to communicate to a detective. Sergeant Edward Bergen, the officer in charge, asked him the nature the stranger replied, with a broad English accent, " It's about Stewart's body." Sergeant Bergen, believing that the man was insane, treated his informant with some the man was insane, treated his informant with some indifference, which only made the man more vehement in his demands to see a detective. He was accordingly turned over to Detective Fischer, but not until a reporter had hed a brief conversation with him. He said his name was James Cook and that he was employed as a laborer near the Eric Railway Depot and Mount Pleasant Cemetery on the west bank of the Passaic River; that while at work yesterday afternoon he found on the behavior of the river a rubber blanket sewed together in the shape of a bas, one end of which was open, and that it emilies a horrible stench which resembled nothing but that of a decomposed body. At the time he thought nothing strange of his discovery. At 5 o'clock the switchman men the direction of Mount Pleasant Cook nothing three men, going up the river in the direction of Mount Pleasant C accery, one of the man with a high hat put on a cap and was soon lost to view in the book, which he again entered, and the men rowed away. As soon as Cook was relieved by the switchman he visited the spot where the man had obsenuated from the boar, which he again entered, and the men rowed away. As soon as Cook was relieved by the switchman he visited the spot where the man had obsenuated from the boar, which he was at had part of the cemetery formerly the home of "Frank Forrester." In a by path, over which vehicles had near the contained not he whom to pass, he noticed tracks made by carriage wheels, and further on he found the spinters of a broken wayon, and part of a pair of thills. This discovery, the finaling of the robete man in the row-boat arronsed his singicious, and he made that the company color to the restrict of his wife, but the recent policy in the strange conduct of the three men in the first and the part of the company of the spinters of the company had just been received, but continued noting to understant to the company had lead to the path of the spinters of the company had just been received, but continued noting to understant to the JUDGE HILTON DENOUNCES FALSE REPORTS.

JUDGE HILTON DENOUNCES FALSE REPORTS.

From The New Fork Heratic

INTERVIEW WITH JUDGE BILLON.

A Herald reporter called at the office of
Judge Hatton, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.,
yesterday afternoon, and, after waiting for some timesecured the desired audience. Judge Hilton received the
writer and opened the interview himself, as follows:
"I wish to assure you that whenever anything important transpires in this case I would not withhold it
a moment from the newspapers."

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Reporter—Have you read this morning in one of the papers what purports to be an interview between yourself and a reporter of that paper at your house last

papers what purports to be an interview between yourself and a reporter of that paper at your house last
evening!

Judge Hilton—I have.

Reporter—Is it correct!

Judge Hilton—Do you ask me this for publication!

Reporter—Most assuredly I do, sir.

Judge Hilton—Then I must decline to answer. It is
hardly fair to ask me my opinion in regard to what a
paper may see reasons to publish. I wish to avoid being
involved in a misunderstanding with any of the newspapers; they have all treated me well, and, indeed, so
have their reporters. Now, you will see yourself that it
would be hardly fair to have me answer that question.

Reporter—Am I to understand, then, that you relies
to state whether the purported interview alimied to is
correct or otherwise!

Judge Hilton—No, I do not. I may say that the interyiew as given is not correct, while at the same time it
contains a portion of the substance of my remarks.

Last night, at my house, the waiter received instructions in effect that I could not see any members of the
press who might call. At a late hour a note was sent in
to me from a reporter, requesting an interview of a few
moments; it stated that he wished to ask me a question.

Accordingly I saw hun for a minute or two; but I did
not expect to see an interview made out of what little I
said to nim. There are some expressions attributed to
me in that I never made use of; but yet I am not
willing to believe this was intentional.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR FALSE REPORTS.

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NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR FALSE REPORTS.

Reporter—In regard to another matter, Judge, I am going to speak plainly to you. Do you know that in lournalistic circles in this city you are credited with being the originator or authorizer of the sensational stories published in nearly all of the Sonday morning papers (not including The Herald), setting forth that the whereabouts of Mr. Stewart's remains had been found, and that you and the police authorities could take possession of them at any time; also that the detectives had surely traced the crime home to at least one or two of the perpetuators, and that the taking into custody of these was only deferred a little while for prudential reasons.

reasons.

Judge Hilton-That is a great misiake. I did not, di-Judge Hilton—That is a great mistake. I did not, directly or Indirectly, authorize the statement. When I saw it I supposed it was founded upon the movements of Captain Byrnes, and was not much surprised at the error. Of the results of Captain Byrnes's efforts the public has already been informed.

Reporter—May I ask if the body has been found, or whether any clew that would be likely to lead to that result has been discovered?

Judge Hilton—Not to my knowledge.

Reporter—Have any of the grave-robbers been apprehended?

Reporter—Have any of the grave-robbers been apprehended!

Judge Hilton—I cannot answer that question so positively. I can only say that men have been arcested on that charge, but whether they are really guilty or not I am, of course, unable to say.

Reporter—I wish to call your attention to the omission of all mention in the \$50,000 reward of the remains, and to ascertain, if possible, from you whether such omission means that the body has been found, or that you and the police authorities know that it has been placed beyond all hope of recovery!

Judge Hilton—The offer of the \$50,000 reward was made by me after full reflection and consultation. Besides, after seeing in The Herald of yesterday an editorial suggesting such a course, it seems to me that you, at least, should not inquire further into my motives. hanged in Rockland County and then had his sentence commuted to lapproximent for life.

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FOUR-CENT HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A tramp, about two months ago, robbed a little boy on his way to school, in the village of

Hempstead, of 4 cents. On Wednesday he sppeared in the village of Hempstead, and was recognized as the man who robbed the boy. Yesterday Justice Snediker committed him to the County Jail, to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of highway robbery.

OIL PRODUCERS' GRIEVANCES.

WHAT IS SAID ABOUT THE CONFERENCE NOW IN SESSION HERE.

An informal conference of men engaged in producing and refining oil in Pennsylvania, with representatives of the Standard Oil Company, was held vester-day at the office of the Standard Company, No. 140 Pearlst., and will continue to-day. Among those present were R. Jennings, of Queenstown, Penn.; George H. Nesbit, of Petrolia ; G. H. Graham, of Fairview ; D. A. Stewart and Bateman Doe, of Pittsburg; O. Noble, of Erie; George Boulton, of Oil City, and a number of others.

The meetings are beld in secret, but the general object, as stated by one present, is to arrive at some understanding between the producers, refiners and the Standard Oil Company, by which their difficulties can be settled and a comproous effects of the Standard monopoly. It was claimed by those present that they represented the Oil Producers' Association of Pennsylvania, and that a basis would be agreed upon to regulate the supply of oil thrown on the market, and to make what is now a losing business to the preducer a remunerative one.

A gentleman well known in this city, who is acting it

concert with the Oil Producers' Union, and in opposition to the Standard Oll Company, but who took no part in the conference yesterday, was asked by a TRIBUNE reporter what was the significance of this meeting. He said: "It is significant only as this meeting. He said: "It is significant only as showing that the Standard Oil Company begin to see that they cannot maintain much longer their outageous monopoly, and they desire to conciliate and compromise with the opposition. They are following the tactics they attempted in the great light of 1872, but the producers are confident of their strength to defeat the monopoly and will not compromise. This informal conference is gotten up by the Standard Company in its own interests, is held in its office, and any conclusions that may be arrived at will have no practical effect whatever. It in no way represents the Producer's Union. It is engineered by Mr. Jennings and Mr. Nichols, men who have no direct connection with the Producers' Union and do not represent it. There may be those present who think it a gentine affair, but if so they are descrived. The result of the difficulties between the producers and the Standard Company must be absolute ruin to the producers in to changed soon. Here is a business that is third in value in the export trade of the country absolutely controlled by one company, which is gradually but sirely crushing out all opposition. Oil is now seeling at 95 cents a barrel at the wells, and all the producers are losing money, while the Standard Company is dividing over a million dollars a month profits. The producers not associated with this strainte monopoly have bunded together to obtain relief, and they will apply to Congress to pass a law to compel railroad companies to discontinue this discrimination in rates. Already they have the matter before the Pennsy vania courts, and there is a good prospect of the case being decided against the Standard Company, and that is with they now want to compromise and any opposition." showing that the Standard Oil Company begin

COLONEL DWIGHT'S LIFE INSURANCE. PROBABILITY THAT THE COMPANIES WILL PAY THE

MONEY WITHOUT DEMUR. Almost every shadow of suspicion attaching who had his life insured for \$255,000, seems to have disappeared even from the minds of the insurance officers. Private letters from eltizens of Binghamton to friends in this city contain urgent protests against the theory that Colonel Dwight pursued a course of life injurious to health for the purpose of terminating his life before another instalment of premiums should be due. The latter say that he was one of the most respected citizens of Binghamton and that he had more nary amount of the insurance has attracted the attention of the public largely to the case. Several citizens were heard yesterday to say that there was, in their opinion, no loophole through which the insurance companies could crawl to evade payment. And the proba-

of \$40,000 was made out in major mand, and will get to the general estate to meet any demands his creditors may have on it.

At the office of the Manhattan Life, yesterday, it was said that the company would not decide on what course to pursue until the article of their Hanghanton agent, and different aspects of the case had been studied. It was thought by some that the apparent disposition of some of the larger companies to accept the Dwigat chim as legitimate would make it actisable for the other companies to accept the Dwigat chim as the other companies to adopt the same policy.

The tellowing dispatch explains the attitude of the Boston companies:

Boston, Nev. 21, 1878.

Boston companies:

At the close of business last evenlar, H was understoo i that the Boston insurance companies would settle their policies on the life of the late Colonel Dwight, of Binghatmon, N. Y., without contest.

THE DEATH OF W. M. CLARKE.

William M. Clarke, an old and well-known broker, of No. 7 Broad-st., died yesterday at his residence at the Berkley House, at Fifth-ave, and Ninth-st. Mr. Clarke was about seventy years old, and was born in Litchfield, Conn. When about twenty years of age ne came to New-York and began commercial life. He joined the firm of Collomb & Iselin, cotton merchants. joined the firm of Colomb & Isein, cotton merchants.
Subsequently he became a member of the banking-house of DeLauncy, Isein & Clarke, and when, upon the death of one of its members over twenty-five years ago, the affairs of the firm were wound up. Mr. Clarke became a broker. He was engaged in some of the largest brokerage in foreign exchanges, and was widely known in financial circies. Lately be was attacked by pacamonia, which caused his death. He leaves three daughters, who are all married—one to General Pecklagania, of England; the second to Mr. Forbes, a merchant of Hong Kong, China; and the third to Professor Fraser, of Bethlehem

FATAL CARELESSNESS WITH FIRE ARMS.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 21. - At Brookfield, Wisconsin, yesterday, James Donnelson, a young lad, went into a blacksmith shop and threw his overcost, in the vil. The hammer struck the anvil and exploded the pistol, the ball entering the head of Chris Sowers, a armer, instantly killing him.

RED BANK, N. J., Nov. 21.-John Wymbs, of Matte awan, who was accidentally shot by his brother, Wil-liam, last evening, while out hunting, died at 11 o'clock this morning. He was a single man of about o'clock this morning.

Howards sight years.

Mornistown, N. J., Nev. 21.—Samuel Moore, of this city, while hunting near Mendham, yesterday, shot him self through the right arm near the shoulder, and to save his life, the physicians say it must be amputated.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN OHIO.

CINCINNAII, Nov. 21.—A. W. Terrell, who had been buying hose in the country, was wayaide at Amas station, Ohio, by highwaymen and robbed of \$5,000.

GOVERNOR ROBINSON PARDONS A MURDERER, ALBANY, Nov. 21.—Governor Robinson has pardoned Michael Murphy, who was twice sentenced to be hauged in Rockland County and then had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life.

THE DEATH WARRAY'S DEATH SENTENCE COMMUNICATION.

THE AFGHAN WAR BEGUN.

THE BRITISH PAST THE FRONTIER. THE ENTIRE ARMY UNDER MARCHING ORDERS-LONG MINISTERIAL DEFENCE.

The British invasion has begun. British forces crossed the Afghan frontier yesterday morning and occupied Fort Kapion, which had been abandoned. All the columns were to have crossed the frontier yesterday. Lord Cranbrook's communication to Lord Lytton, the text of which is in part appended, explains the negotiations which preceded the ultimatum. It shows that the Indian Government tried to win over Shere Ali by liberal terms, but as he rejected them it determined to use force.

THE BRITISH TROOPS ADVANCING. FORT KAPION OCCUPIED WITHOUT RESISTANCE.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 21, 1878. Telegrams from Thull state that the 10th Hussars crossed the frontier at 3 o'clock this morning. They found Fort Kapion abandoned. Three children had been left there. General Roberts's force at once moved forward on Fort Ahmedishams, five miles

A Calcutta telegram says all the columns have been ordered to cross the frontier to-day. All telegrams detailing movements or disposition of troops have been stopped by the military authori-

ties.

The Daily News declares that the Indian Council has never been consulted, or had any opportunity for expressing any opinion in respect to the Afghan

Fort Kapion is a station beyond the frontier line, opposite Thal, or Thull. Its abandonment or sur-render was anticipated. The British force at Thull, which, it is believed, is designed to march to the head of Koorum Valley, drive out the Afghan force there and securethe highest point of the pass in readiness for a further advance in the Spring, or for cooperation with the force operating against Jellainbad through the khyber Pass, is under the command of General koberts, and consists of two brigades; the First, under Coionel Cobbe, comprising the Sth King's and the 5th and 29th Punjanb Native India Infantry Regiments; the Second, under Colonel Theiwall, comprising the 24 and 21st Punjaubees and the 5th Goorkhas. Other regiments will be attached as they come up from Kobat. No registance is expected until the upper end of the Koorum Valley is reached. The mative tribes in the valley profess good will toward the British. Koorum Valley, drive out the Afghan force there and

THE CAUSE OF WAR. THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT EXPLAINS WHY IT HAS

DECLARED WAR-THE PROCEEDINGS WHICH LED UP TO THE ULTIMATUM.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 21, 1878.

The dispatch from Lord Cranbrook, Secreary of State for India, to Lord Lytton, Vicero, of india, is a document of the highest importance. It is a summary of the papers which Lord Beaconstield in his letter to Lord Lawrence promised should be distributed before the end of the month, and is at once an indictment a defence of the policy of the present Government, and a reply to the anti-war agitation of the Afghan Committee. Its promuigation is equivalent to a formal declaration of a state of war, and the causes thereof.

LORD CRANBROOK'S DISPATCH.

and his Lordship's Government attached no special im dered innocuous by a triendly understanding on the subject between the English and Russian Cabinets.

The views of the Home Government of that day, being a complete harmony with Lord Lawrence's policy of non-interference, were adhered to throughout the civil var waich followed Shere Air's necession; but the final the Autumn of 1-68 in some measure changed the posi-tion of affairs, and, in the opinion of both Lord Lawrence and Her Majesty's Government, justified some intervention in His Higanese's favor, and the grant to him of such assistance in money and arms as appeared conducive to be maintenance of his authority.

THE AGREEMENT WITH RUSSIA.

Lerd Mayo, succeeding Lord Lawrence, pursued a imilar policy, recognizing Shere Attas de jure as well as de facto ruler of the country, engaging to view with severe displeasure any attempt of his rivals to disturb severe displeasure any attempt of his rivals to disturb him, thus rendering the Ameer's position at Cabul more assured than any previous ruler. The advance of Russia in Central Asia had not no tills period, assumed dimensions such as to cause mensiness to the Indian Government. Lord Mayo arreed in the views of his predecessor that the best means for averting interference in the affairs of Afghanistan would be by a frank interchange of views between the Government of Her Majosty and of the Car. Her Majosty's Government had independently arrived at the same conclusion, and early in 1869 initiated friendly negotiations at St. P. tersburg which terminated in a very distinct mader-standing, and in the recognition by the Car's Government of the limits of the Ameer's territories, in complete accord with the wishes of Shere Ali and the Intish Government. THE AMEER SEEKS BRITISH AID.

Finding that the object of the Ameer was to ascertain deflattely how far he might rely on the help of the British Government if his territories were threatened by Russin, Lord Northbrook was prepared to assure him

Bussia, Lord Northbrook was prepared to assure him that, under certain conditions, the Government of India would assist him to repel unprovoked aggression; but her Majesty's Government at home did not share his Highness's apprehension, and the Viscrey ultimately informed the Ameer that the discussion of the question would be test postponed to a more convenient season. The effect of this announcement on loss Highness, although conveyed in conciliatory language, was not tavorable. The policy which discated it was unintelligible to his mind, and he received it with teclings of chagrin and disappointment. His reply was concled in terms of ill-disguised sareasm. He took no notice of the Vicercy's proposal to depute a British efficer to examine the northern fronter of Afghanistan. He subsequently refused permission to Sir Dauglas Forsyth to return from Kashgar to India through Cabul. He left unitouched a gift of money lodged to his creatity the Indian Government, and generally assumed toward it an attitude of sullen reserve.

Such was the position of affairs when Her Majesty's present advisors assumed office. The maintenance of Afghanistan as a strong triendly Power had at all times been the object of British policy. The method adopted in attaining that object had not met with the success that was designable. Its accomplishmen was nevertacless, a matter of grave importance, and it had

events were allowed to march without measures of pre-caution on the part of India, the time would have passed when representations to the Ameer could be made with any probability of a favorable result, and they consid-ered it important that the actual sentiments of His High-ness, in reference to which different opinions were held by different authorities, should be tested in good time.

THE EMBASSY SCHEME PROPOSED. The dispatch then sets forth that, consequently, when Lord Lytton was sent to India he was instructed to offer the Ameer the protection he previously solicited, namely, substantial pecuniary oid, the recognition of his dynasty and a piedge of material support against unprovoked foreign aggression, conditionally upon the Ameer allowing British agents to have access to positions in his ter ritory (except Cabul), where they could acquire trustworthy intelligence of events likely to threaten the tran-quility and independence of Afghanistan. Such access Ameer's interests with those of Great Britain. The fruitless result of the mission of Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly is then parrated, and the facts are brought out to show liberal, and the demands upon him not oppressive, from 1872, and though the negotiations at Peshawur were terminated by the death of the Ameer's Envoy. yet

from 1872, and though the negotiations at Peshawur were terminated by the death of the Ameer's Envoy, yet Shere All's language and conduct had been so imiteal as to justify Lord Lytton in assuming that his overtures were practically rejected. The dispatch continues:

In these circumstances your Excellency represented to Her Majesty's Government that the policy of inaction could no lenger be persisted in, and that the Ameer's reception of a Russian Mission at such a time, under such circumstances, left him no further excuse for declining to receive at his capital the Envoy from the British Government. Your Excellency proposed, therefore, to demand the reception of a mission to Cabul, headed by an officer of rank, in the person of General Sir Neville Chamberlain, whose name and family are held in high esteem by the Ameer. This proposal was approved by the Government. It was evident that a potentiate who willingly admitted to his capital at a critical period envoys of a power which at the moment might be regarded as making its advances with objects not friendly to the British Government, could not reasonably refuse to receive a mission from a power with which he had continuously been in alliance. Your Excellency, in council, did not anticipate any such refusal, and Her Majesty's Government saw no reason to question the soundness of your opinion on this point, based as it must have been on the best information at your command. The anticipations, both of your Excellency and Her Majesty's Government were, however, disappointed by the result.

LORD LYTTON CALLS FOR WAR. LOUD LYTTON CALLS FOR WAR.

vents from the dispatch of the Viceroy's first letter to Major Cavaguari's interview with the commander of Alimusjid, in Khyber Pass. The dispatch continues:

The conduct of the Ameer was wholly without justification. He was aware, from various communications addressed to him by your Excellency's predecessors, that the Russian Government had given assurances to the Government of Her Majesty to regard his territories as completely beyond its sphere of action. He was equally aware that the whole policy of the British Government since his accession to the throne had been to streaghen his power and authority, and to protect him from foreign aggression, aithough the methods adouted for doing so may not at all times have accorded with His Highness's own view. He had received from the British Government evidence of good will manifested by large gifts of money and arms us well as by its successful efforts to obtaining from the Czar's Government its formal recognition of a fixed boundary, agreeable to bimself, between his Kingdom and the ucluboring Khanates. His subjects had been allowed to pass freely throughout India to the great benefit of the trade and commerce of his country, and in no single instance has the Ameer himself or any of his people been treated uniquity or innospitably within British jurisdiction. By every bond of international courtesy, as well as by the treaty engagement of 1855, existing between the two countries, binding him to be the friend of our friends and the enemy of our enemies, the Ameer was bound to a line of conduct the reverse of that which he adopted.

In reporting to Her Majesty's Government the foreible Alimusjid, in Khyber Pass. The dispatch continues:

LORD CRANBROOK'S DISPATCH.
LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 21, 1878.
Lord Crambrook's dispatch is dated India Office, November 18, and is addressed to the Governor-General of India in Council. The first paragraph acknowledges the receipt of letters and telegrams from the 6th of August to the 3d of October, reporting the reception of the Russian Mission at Cabul and the rejection of the British Embazay. The second paragraph recites that in order that no meapprehension may exist regarding the general policy of the British Government toward Afghanistan, it is deemed advisable to recaplinate the leading features of that policy, and trace the course of events which led to the present condition of affairs. The dispatch then says:

Notwithstanding the differences of opinion among eminent authorities regarding the methods to be followed in pursular our frontier policy, the consistent aim of the British Government, and ready to act, in certain eventualities, as an asylbary in the protection of the frontier from foreign intrigues or augustesion. After the transfer of the Indian Administration to the Crown, and the accession of sucre Ail, Lord Lawrence, upon whom devolved the direction of the British Government and to the Indian Administration to the Crown, and the accession of sucre Ail, Lord Lawrence, upon whom devolved the direction of the British Government would be best obtained by winning the Government would be best obtained by winning the part of the Indian Administration to the Crown, and the accession of sucre Ail, Lord Lawrence, upon whom devolved the direction of the British Government of the subjects of the British Government of the protection of the policy of the British Government of the protection of the protection

CRANBROOK. PREPARING FOR THE VICEROY.

THE PLEET GOING TO MEET THE SARMATIAN. HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 21.-The officials and cu of the Black Prince have received orders to sail for ing the arrival of the vice-regal party in Halifax are would proceed to Ottawa with the rest of the party, and remain there for some time, but it is now improbable that he will go at all; at any rate, in case he should go his stay will be very short. It is expected that His Koyal Highness will be promoted from the rank of Captain to that of Rear Admiral, immediately after his ar-

rival in England.

The Intercolonial Railroad authorities are making exusive preparations for the safe, speedy and comfortable transit of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess to Quebee. The train, when on the road, will be the handominst that has ever gone over the Intercolonial line. Among the arches to be erected here is one across South

, by the Mayor, in front of his residence. The firemen will creet an arch composed of ladders across Sironswick st. from the Central Engine House. The Reform Club will festoon the street in front of their hail. Tons of sprace annd evergreens and hundreds of flagpoles are to be seen in all directions.

Vice-Admiral Inglefleid with the fleet will leave port Vice-Admiral Inglefield with the flect will leave port on Friday or Saturday to meet the Sarmatian. Upon returning, the fleet will form a double line, and enter the instor in two lines. The flagship Belleropion, with the Rover and the Argus will occupy the western side of the Farbor; the Duse of Edinburgh, in the Black Prince, with the Fert and the Constant, will come up on the eastern elde of the harbor, with the Sarmatian in the centre. All the forts, from the entrance of the harbor to the docky ards, will fire a royal salute as the fleet passes.

The special Intercolonial train arrive bere this morning, with Sr John A. Macdonald, the Hon. Dr. Tupper, James McDonald, Dr. Robitalile, Sir Hugh Allan, Judge Ritchie, General Smyto, Messers, Masson, Mackenzie, Rowels, Alsens and O'Connor. Sir J. A. Macdonald and Dr. Pupper are the guests of Licatenant-Governor Archibald, at Government House.

DUEL BETWEEN GAMBETTA AND FOURTOU.

A SCENE FOLLOWED BY A CHALLENGE-NO ONE HURT.

Paris, Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1878. A duel was fought to-day between M. Gambetta and M. de Fourtou, arising out of a dispute on Monday last when the latter was unseated. M. de Gambetta's recent as eeches as favoring the ostracism of

all who are not Old Republicans.

M. Gambetta said: "That is a falsehood." On the demand of the President, M. Grévy, Gambetta aid: "I withdraw the word in deference to the rules of

The official account of the meeting which took place at Plessis Picquet, signed by the principals and seconds, says that M. de Fourtou, considering that Gambetta's withdrawal did not modify the off-ensiveness of the epihet, requested Deputies Blin de Eourdon and Robert Mitchell to demand satisfaction. Gambetia named Depu-Mitcheil to demand satisfaction, Gambetia named Deputies Allain-Targe and Clemenceau as his seconds, and refused to make any further wiltedrawal than that borne on the official minutes. M. de Foirtou won the choice of weapons and named pistols. Both fired at the word and missed. They longht at thirty-five paces. Only one exchange of shots took place.

COLOMBIA AND PERU.

PANAMA, Nov. 12 .- The hull of the Georgia is fast breaking up. It is estimated that the net proceeds of the cargo sold here lately will be \$12,500. The United States steamer Alaska arrived here from

Callao on the 11th instant. In Peru the Ministerial crisis is at an end, but the effect upon the business interests of the country is not so decring as was anticipated. The newly appointed Ministers are men of ability and some experience, but their hands are tied by Congress. Exchange is quoted at 234d. to 24d, per sol, but tew transactions are recorded. A general want of confidence prevails,

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

INTOLERANCE IN THE SOUTH.

MORE PROSECUTION OF WITNESSES. TOLESALE ARREST OF FEDERAL WITNESSES IN SOUTH CAROLINA-THE TISSUE-BALLOT STORY CONFIRMED-A SPEECH BY SENATOR GORDON ON THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

A number of United States Supervisors and other witnesses for the Government in the election cases in South Carolina have been arrested on charges of perjury, and warrants are out for the arrest of others. Ex-Congressman Mackey's statements about tissue-paper ballots in Charleston are confirmed by the report of a Supervisor. Senator Gordon, in a speech before the Legislature, objected to recent speeches by Senators Blaine and Conkling, and said he does not believe the Republican party will follow these leaders.

PERSECUTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA. WHOLESALE ARREST OF UNITED STATES SUPER-VISORS AND OTHER WITNESSES ON CHARGES OF PERJURY - LETTER FROM A SUPERVISOR AT

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The following letter, from one of the late United States Supervisors of Election in South Carolina to the Chief Supervisor at Charleston, has been received here:

KINGSTREE.

at Charleston, has been received here:

Kingstree, Williamsburg Co., S. C., November 19, 1878.

Sam'l L. Poinier, Esq., Chief of United States Supervisors.

Sir: Having been appointed Supervisor for King's Precinct on November 5, and having been prohibited from free access to the ballot box on last Tuesday, United States Commissioner Hutchinson summoned meto give a statement of the manner in which the election was conducted. Accordingly I did so. After the Commissioner left warrants were issued against me and my father, Boson Hanna, charging us with perjury. We are now confined in jail, simply because I made out a true statement of the way the ballot-box was stuffed. Now, sir, I have only done the duty required of me. I believe it is done to prevent us from going to the United States Court. Must I suffer such injustice at the hands of the Democrats because I made out an affidavit against the managers I have furnished sufficient evidence to show that the managers are guilty. Come or send soon and see us righted. Hoping soon to hear from you, I am yours truly,

Ram'l S. Hanna,

late Federal Supervisor.

Information has been received here of the imprisonment of one other United States witness in this same county, and that warrants have been issued for five others. At Columbia four witnesses have been sent to jail on a charge of perjury, and warrants are out for three more. The supervisor of one of the polls near Charleston has been arrested on a charge of malicious prosecution and perjury. A dozen other arrests have been made in Charleston.

THE TISSUE-PAPER MAJORITIES.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE WAY A LARGE FRAUDULENT DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY WAS SE-CURED IN CHARLESTON. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 .- The statement made by ex-Congressman Mackey, of Charleston, S. C., and widely published at the North, that Mr. Daggett, foreman of The Charleston News and Courier, put 2,500 fraudulent ballots into one box at the late election, has received official confirmation from the United States Supervisor stationed at the poll where Daggett was. It will be remembered that for this statement a suit for libel was brought against Mr. Mackey. The Supervisor relates that an hour before the poll closed Mr. Daggett entered the room and seated himself on the table near the ballot-box. On several oceasions, on looking back after the attention of the Supervisor had been momentarily attracted by persons approaching and questioning him, he discovered Mr. Daggett stuffing packages of tissue tickets into the box. At one time the latter tried to insert so large a package that one of the Democratic managers went to his refref and pushed it through into the box with his pencil. For an hour Mr. Daggett continued to do this kind of work, as he could find the opportunity, and he had the help of accomplices, who stood so as to cover him as much as possible from the eyes of the Supervisor. The latter reports that as a result of this work, either by Daggett or others, 2,455 tissue tickets were put into the box at this particular poll.

FEDERAL OFFICIALS UNDER ARREST. TWO UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS INTERPERED WITH IN THEIR WORK OF PUNISHING PERSONS

GUILTY OF ELECTION FRAUDS. CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 21 .- United States Commissioner Wiggin, who has been making election arrests in Barnwell, S. C., was recently arrested on a charge of having accepted a bribe to compromise a case when he was State Solicitor in 1875. He was released to-day on bail. Commissioner Sam Lee, of Sumter, who is also Probate Judge, was arrested yesterday at Sumter for failure to keep open the office of Probate Judge. He refused to give bail and went to jail.

SOME FLORIDA FRAUDS PREVENTED. THE SUPREME COURT ORDERS THE COUNTING OF

CERTAIN REJECTED RETURNS-CONGRESSMAN BISBEE RE-ELECTED.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 21.-A special dispatch to The Sun and Press, from Tailahassee says the Supreme Court has decided that the three precinct returns rejected by the Alachua County Canvassing Board are good and valid, and has issued a peremptory writ to the board to canvass them. These precincts gave Congressman Bisbee (Rep.) a majority of 459, and by the rejection of their returns by the Canvassing Board, Hill (Dem.) was elected. Bisbee's majority is about 200 in the district (the IId). Four citizens of Gadsden County, arrested by a United States Marshal for alleged interference with inspectors at the late election, have been brought here, and will have an examination to-

SENATOR GORDON CAN SEE NO WRONG. HE DEPRECATES THE SPEECHES OF SENATORS BLAINE AND CONKLING, AND BELIEVES THE RE-

PUBLICAN PARTY WILL NOT FOLLOW THEM. ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 21.-Senator Gordon, in a speech before the Georgia Legislature, after referring depreciatingly to the recent speeches of Sen ators Biaine and Conkling and Secretary Sherman,

ators Biaine and Conkling and Secretary Sherman, said:

Will the masses of the Republican voters sustain these lenders in such a policy of oppression? I cannot believe it. I cannot believe that they will be sustained by that wing of the party which supported President Hayes in his patrione recognition of the fact that the war was ended and in a withdrawal of the troops and the leaving to Louisiana and South Carolina their right of self-government. [Applause,] I wish you also to know, my countrymen, that there are hundreds of thousands of patriotic men in that party who, if they saw their danger—and reactionary danger to them—would unite with you to avert it. There are thousands of Christian men in that party who do not sympathize with these wrongs—whose learns blod for recent afflictions and whose purses were employed to relieve Southern suffering. [Applause.] That was a spectacle that presented the better sine of these men, and it was a spectacle that touched and moved the great Southern heart, and caused it to beat once more in responsive throbs to the great heart of the North, as deep calleth unto deep [loud applause]; and Southern prayers ascended that Jehovah would not only reward them a thousand fold, but that this great Southern woe, made National by Godlike sympathy, might become the grave of all sectional animosities. But now what a revolution and contrast. At the very moment when Southern suffering and Northern beneficence were binding together these estranged sections, these grave Senators seek to reopen wounds that were healing, and to revive passions that were dying. At an hour when good will was being restored, when the races were at peace, when both the races alike were enjoying the blessings of education and good government, these learts, and fly it as a symbol of a new civilization and a restored union.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

THE OCTOBER YIELD OF PACIFIC COAST MINES. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—The October yield of precious metals on the Pacific Coast is estimated at \$2,250,100, toe lightest month for several years.

Do, toe lightest month for several years.

RECEPTION OF THE STEAMER ST. JOHNS.
JACKSONVILLE, Fia., Nov. 21.—The arrival, last night, of the steamship St. Johns, the new vessel of the Charleston and Florida line, was made the occasion of a demonstration on the part of citizens. She was received with a salute of twenty-two guns. A grand excursion on the river took piace to-day.

A LIGHT CATCH BY THE WHALING FLEET.
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—During the past thirty days as venteen whalers have arrived at this port from the North, bringing 7,700 barrels of 01, 50,800 pounds of whalebone, and 28,000 pounds of ivery. The siberis is the only vessel now expected, and sate will not add materially to the above totals. The catch is unusually light.